

LONDON THROBS.

The Eastern Question Still an Anxiety.

GLADSTONE ON THE TURK.

Fierce Attack on the Apologists of Moslem Misrule.

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DISCUSSING AMERICAN TOPICS

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NAIVE COMMERCIAL REGRETS

A Turf Question—The Exclusion of Foreign-Bred Horses.

AN ESSAY ON SMALL FEET.

Lime Juice in the Arctic—Tardy Justice to a Doctor.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1877.

The Eastern question is still the foremost subject in men's thoughts, and the newspapers are indulging in endless speculation for want of something definite in the way of news. No new phase of any consequence is presented by the despatches from the Continent, but alarmists in Vienna are continually sending sensational reports of increased activity in Russian military circles.

INCLINING TO PEACE.

Whether these rumors of Russia hastening her warlike preparations are true or not is a question that must remain a secret for some little time longer, but correspondents who are usually well informed incline to hopes of peace. These hopes are based mainly on the Czar's supposed desire to avoid war, and on the efforts recently made by Russia to convene a European congress with a view to making a further effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the Turkish difficulty.

BISMARCK OPPOSED TO A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Everybody whose opinion is worth taking into account on European politics knows that Bismarck really holds the key of the Eastern position, and that on his decision must depend in a great measure the action that Russia will finally take. It is, therefore, looked upon as a fact of great significance that this proposal of Russia for a general European congress finds no favor in Berlin. It is now well understood that the German Cabinet has expressed its disapproval of the project, so that the whole question remains just as it was left by the Conference.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN BAD HEALTH.

A correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that St. Petersburg advices confirm the reports recently circulated of Prince Gortschakoff's failing health. His condition is so bad that his death is expected to take place soon, and people are already speculating as to who shall succeed him. The choice will probably be between Counts Orloff and Schouvaloff.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAIN.

The three Emperors are again undertaking to lead in the Eastern question, and the policy they will inaugurate within the next few days is a subject of some anxiety here. Bismarck advocates a close friendship with England as the surest guarantee for the maintenance of a general peace. It is so difficult, however, to know whether Bismarck's utterances are intended to express his real meaning or merely to cover up some ulterior design that time alone can tell what policy the wily German Chancellor will see fit to adopt.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The most important utterance outside governmental circles on the Eastern question as viewed from the British standpoint was made by ex-Premier Gladstone, in his speech at Taunton to-day. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"We ought to mind our own business, and why we should mind the Eastern question is because we have chosen to make it our own question. It was made our business under circumstances which no true-hearted Englishman will dispute."

A FURTHER REPORT FROM MR. SCHUYLER.

"I have had within a few days the honor of a letter from Mr. Schuyler, United States Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Constantinople, in which he says he is about to make a further report on the trials and executions in, and on the state of Bulgaria. 'I think you will find in it,' he writes, 'abundant confirmation of the remark at which I am so glad to see you are so much interested.'"

THE TURK HAS NO CAPACITY FOR REFORM.

"I quote this because those who wish to lull the people of England into ignoble slumber are fond of saying there has been exaggeration on this subject. There has been no exaggeration, except the exaggeration that the Turk had in them the capacity for reform. Do not listen to that for a moment. But, as to the black deeds done in Bulgaria, the whole vocabulary of human language is insufficient to paint them as they deserve."

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"The people of England are bound to resist the seductive language of those who tell them, now the Conference has met and failed, there is no more to be done. It is you, the people of England, whose resources and whose actions have maintained Turkey in the position of power she has so abominably misused. After the Crimean war the European Powers took the engagement of Turkey to do her part. They declared by the Treaty of Paris they would not interfere with her in the fulfillment of that engagement."

EFFECT OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.

"The result is that the Treaty of Paris, concluded a century ago, which gave Russia the right to interfere for the protection of Turkey's Christian subjects, was destroyed, and we, in conjunction with France, destroyed that right. Can anything be more plain than if we destroyed that right we cannot divest ourselves of the obligation to put in its place something equivalent or better? Therefore, to say our responsibilities are discharged by having sent an honorable man to Constantinople to give the Porte good advice, and then come away with nothing but the refusal of that advice in his recollection, is nothing more or less than mockery. Doubtless you have read on various occasions the speeches of the Prime Minister."

NOT A MERE PARTY ATTACK.

"I have not sought to make this speech an attack on the government. I think we are justified in at-

tacking them, and it is just possible at the proper time I may be taking a share in doing so. But the settling of past accounts is of secondary consequence."

"Are the treaties of 1856 in force? The Prime Minister has repeatedly dwelt upon the importance of maintaining what he calls the faith of treaties. Now the vital question for us is this:—Are the treaties of 1856 in force or not?"

Mr. Gladstone then contended that Turkey had not fulfilled her obligations, and, therefore, the treaties were not in force.

"I hold it," he said, "to be ridiculous; I hold it to be monstrous to say they are in force as between Turkey and us."

A DISCREPANCY POSITION.

"If the treaties are in force I hardly know what heretics you possess. You are in a discrepant position. You become accessories in the maintenance of a power marked with, perhaps, the deepest disgrace recorded in the whole history of mankind."

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION A SHAM.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the Turkish constitution was worse than imposture, because it committed the Christian minority to the tender mercies of the Mohammedan majority in the council to which we are invited to leave the task of doing justice to the Porte's subjects.

THE GOOD NAME OF ENGLAND AT STAKE.

A conclusion Mr. Gladstone said:—"The good name of England was never more completely at stake. If the incessant dining into our ears of the maintenance of British interests, if the infusion of every word of suspicion against the policy of Russia, if the abuse of those unhappy Turkish Christians, who have been an enslaved people, are necessary in such respects upon the demoralizing influence of slavery, if the recent invention of a Turkish constitution, made to order, and intended to act as a bait to the propositions of the Conference—if by these or any other like device—for I must say the imagination of the Turkish press of this country is fertile beyond everything in manufacturing them—if by these things you are going to be drawn aside from the great purpose you have in view, then we shall leave to posterity the melancholy lesson that the people of England having long dwelt in the path of which was due to ignorance that we all labored under, and having been once awakened to a glorious and noble effort in favor of the principles of humanity, justice and freedom were content to be lulled to sleep again."

IS THIS TASK OF DUTY TOO HEAVY?

"They found the task of duty too heavy for them. It was more convenient for every man to go about his own pursuits—his own money-making—his own pleasures, and dismiss from his mind those painful and harrowing subjects. It may be so; but if that be true these are marks of a degenerate nation. This is conduct that emphatically confutes the doctrine of human progress."

A STIRKING APPEAL.

"But, gentlemen, if you really wish to be worthy of the forefathers from whom you are descended, of the civil and religious liberty you possess and of the religion which it is your greatest privilege and blessing to possess, for Heaven's sake do not allow yourselves to be corrupted—for corruption it is—by these debasing insinuations, but grapple with this great duty which is given you, and leave to those who come after you a lesson and example which, I will venture to say, will neither be less noble nor less beneficial to mankind than the noblest of all lessons which you have received from a long line of ancestors." (Great cheering.)

ATTITUDE OF PERSIA.

A telegram from Tehran says:—"In view of England's neutrality Persia is likely to observe a pacific policy toward Turkey unless great pressure is exercised by Russia."

IGNATIEFF'S DEPARTURE.

General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, left Constantinople to-day, having been delayed by bad weather in the Black Sea.

THE QUEEN'S ELDEST GRANDSON.

Queen Victoria has conferred the Order of the Garter on her eldest grandson, Prince Frederic Wilhelm Victor Albert, of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince of Germany and of Princess Victoria, the Queen's eldest daughter, who attains his majority to-day, having been born on the 21st of January, 1859. There were great rejoicings at the Berlin court, the Crown Prince (Usner Fritz) being deeply moved when his son was invested with this high British order of knighthood. As this young man is in the direct line of succession to the Kaiser'ship, what happens to him is of some moment to Europe.

TILDEN ABROAD.

American topics have furnished material for several editorials in the London papers this week. The Times questions the wisdom of the prosecution of Mr. Tilden at so late a day. In case the charges should be actually proved the blow will fall, not on Tilden, but on the entire Union.

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND—KEEF.

Another engrossing topic is the growth of American trade with England, especially the importations of American beef. The heavy importations have reduced the price at Liverpool and other great provincial towns; but the London butchers are apparently fighting against the inevitable. They buy up American beef, selling it as "prime Scotch." It is as good as English beef and brings the same price.

JOHN BULL DISCOURAGED.

An editorial in this morning's Times reads like a thanksgiving article after the writer had banqueted on American beef. It regrets, however, that the balance of trade is disarranged by the American tariff. English vessels that bring hither full cargoes of beef and corn are compelled to take cargoes of salt back to America because hardware and other manufactures are virtually refused admittance. It refers regretfully to the good old times of the past—the period of English commercial prosperity, when America exported raw goods and England returned the manufactured articles. Then, sighs the Times, the division of labor was perfect. It longs for the time when reduced tariffs will enable America to avail herself more of English services.

GENEVA SAD ALSO.

In confirmation of this doleful English view the falling off in the Swiss export of watches to the United States—thirty per cent in 1875 and forty-three per cent in 1876—shows the growth of American competition with European manufacturers.

SPORTING RESULTS.

Racing circles are much exercised over the proposed resolution submitted by Lord Falmouth excluding foreign bred foals, yearlings and two year olds from weight for age races, unless such horses are bred in countries which admit British horses on equal terms.

FRENCH EXCLUSIVENESS.

Hitherto English racing has been conducted on free trade principles—that is, open to all nationalities. French bred horses have frequently carried off the choicest prizes of the British turf. Notwithstanding this the French Jockey Club has persisted in deterring English horses from similar privileges. Lord Falmouth's resolution, if carried, excludes France from future avengements of Waterloo on Epsom Downs.

AMERICAN LINGUALITY.

Lord Falmouth writes a letter laying the case before the public and praising the United States for the sole exception to the rule of exclusiveness.

FAMILIAR PLAYS.

The theatrical managers fall back this week upon old pieces, thus renewing many pleasant recollections for their audiences, while the critics are com-

pelled to seek fresh fields in the study of the personal attractions of actresses.

"HER LITTLE PRINCE PRINCE," &c.

Mr. Labouchere's new journal, *Truth*, for instance, compliments Miss Kate Munroe on the smallness of her feet, "both together hardly filling an English lady's shoe." The critic then, who has to stoop so low for his interesting subject, goes to the "last" in earnest by adducing the statistics of a Parisian bootmaker to show the relative size of ladies' feet. Smallest of all are the pedal extremities of Americans; then in procession growing large by degrees and emphatically big follow in order Spanish, Italian, Russian, English and German, with whom the odious comparison stops.

MISS GAYLORD.

Another American cantatrice, Miss Julia Gaylord, celebrated for her beautiful voice and small feet, will probably be awarded the rôle of Eva, in Wagner's "Meistersinger," when produced by Carl Rosa next season, both her possessions eminently qualifying her for the part.

MISS YORKE.

Miss Yorke sang in a concert at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening last, with great success.

AN ARCTIC INVESTIGATION.

The undercurrent of popular dissatisfaction at the failure of the Nares expedition to accomplish their allotted task has forced the authorities to suspend, in a measure, the heaping of honors on the heads of officers and men of the crews of the Alert and Discovery.

THE SCURVY QUESTION.

It will be remembered that Captain Nares in his official report to the Admiralty mentions the prevalence of scurvy among his crews, and that their efficiency for sledge work was so reduced by that dreadful disease that he did not attempt to remain another winter in the Arctic regions. The fact that the expedition was known to have been well supplied with anti-scurvics, and that several experienced doctors accompanied it caused people to wonder how scurvy should be permitted to attack and disable such a well provided party. This surprise has now penetrated into the official mind, and after all the feasting and eulogistic speech making of admirals and Aldermen over the miraculous escapes and heroic deeds of Nares and his men a committee of inquiry is sitting to find out why the scurvy broke out among the crews.

A REPORT TO PARLIAMENT.

It is the intention of the committee when all the evidence is on record, and it is coming in rapidly, to submit the whole matter to Parliament. This will perhaps involve a reversal of public opinion with regard to Captain Sir George Nares. To judge by his official report that officer was benighted in the Arctic regions only to be knighted on his return to London after one of the greatest failures on record.

A MEDICAL SCAPEGOAT.

Dr. Colan, of the Arctic expedition, has been under a cloud ever since the return of the Alert and Discovery. The authorities and the unthinking public have condemned him for negligence of duty, in not adopting measures for the preservation of health among the crews of the two ships. The honors and decorations which have been heaped upon all the other officers have been withheld from him. But under all this injustice he has loyally preserved silence, and has refused to utter a word that, while clearing his own record, might stain his commanders.

TARDY JUSTICE.

Now, however, Captain Nares comes forward and testifies that Dr. Colan, of the Alert, recommended that rations of lime juice should be included among the stores carried by the several sledge parties that started northward and along the coast lines for exploration. Captain Nares disregarded the advice of Dr. Colan, for the reasons he assigned at the dinner given recently at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London to the officers and men of the Arctic expedition. He now officially performs a tardy act of justice in acquitting Dr. Colan of all blame, virtually placing the responsibility on his own shoulders, where it should properly rest.

AFRICAN DISCOVERY—CAMERON.

From the Arctic to the Equator is a prodigious stride, but I make it to inform you that Commander Cameron, the renowned African explorer, has read a paper before the African section of the Society of Arts on the present and future trade with Central Africa. He urged the opening up of that vast country and the making of Africa one of the jewels of the British Crown; that would prove brighter than that of India. Commander Cameron is now in Paris, delivering lectures in French on his African experiences and discoveries. He has received the medal of honor from the Geographical Society, and is attracting much notice from the other scientific bodies.

THE EPITZOOTIC.

The weather in London is still wretched. The abnormal moisture has caused a disease which is epidemic among horses. Five hundred cases are already reported at Edinburgh.

A PHENOMENAL TEMPERATURE.

In southern counties of England the extraordinary mildness of the winter has caused an unusually early development of spring flowers.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

In the Stock Exchange during the week business has been very inactive, except in a few securities, but with a tendency toward firmness and prices generally advanced. Consols advanced 1/16 in consequence of the scarcity of available stock and the closing of accounts by operators for a fall in view of the monthly settlement next week. The last transactions in bar silver were at 58d. quotations now are uncertain and nominally about 57 1/2d. to 58d. Entre Rios securities advanced 5/8; Santa Fe's 9/8; Argentine and Buenos Ayres, 2 to 3; Russian, Hungarian and Turkish, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; French, 3/4 to 1/2, and Italian 3/4, but Spanish are worse. Canadian railways were flat, receding 1/4 to 1/2. American governments and railways improved in some cases. Illinois fell 1/2.

CUBA.

A NEW THEATRE OPENED IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1877. The new Theatre Payret was opened last night with Italian opera. The acoustic qualities are excellent. The building is a handsome one, but is smaller than the Tacón Theatre.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AT INDIANAPOLIS IN ASHES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27, 1877. At about ten o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the Academy of Music, at the corner of Illinois and Ohio streets in this city, destroying the entire building, together with H. F. Lee's store, Lewis & Post's grocery, J. A. Lyon's store, Joseph Panisset's confectionery and Heit's liquor saloon. Fortunately there was no entertainment in the Academy of Music to-night. The loss will aggregate from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The amount of insurance is not yet known.

THE PULSE OF PARIS.

What Ticked French Pride and Pricked German Envy.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Gortschakoff Calling for War—The Czar Hesitating.

THE HEALTH OF POPE PIUS.

Sardou's New Play, "Dora"—Our Managers Computing for It.

ART, MUSIC, FASHION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, No. 61 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, Jan. 27, 1877.

The break-up of the Constantinian Conference, which has left England in an unenviable mood Austria in a state of uncertainty, which has put Russia under the weighty responsibility of choosing a hazardous advance across the Danube or an especially inglorious retreat from her position of armed menace, which is bringing Turkey to her knees, gives pleasure only to Germany and oddly enough to France. The pleasure of each arises from a different source. Bismarck is revenged in the failure of the Conference for England's rejection of the Berlin memorandum, and sees things now drifting whether he wishes them. France has little real interest in the matters immediately at issue; but she takes full comfort out of the fact that she appears for the first time since the war of 1870 to be Europe in the acknowledged position of a great Power to be consulted on all momentous issues. Her position in the Conference has tickled French vanity not a little, and, small as it seems, is regarded with higher complacency by Frenchmen than the really stupendous achievements of the payment of the five milliards indemnity and the reorganization of the army, which was fairly tested in the manoeuvres last autumn. You can still tickle the French people with a straw.

A GERMAN REMINDER.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the leaders of public opinion in the Legislature and the press have spoken with marked sobriety concerning the resurrection of France, but they have need of all their self-restraint. Germany has watched the process of French growth with concealed anger. The regret that the harsh terms on which peace was bought by the humbled French were not made harsher still is frequently expressed in official circles in Berlin, and occasionally in the German newspapers. Within the past week or two significant hints have dropped from Germany more or less to the effect that France was giving herself too much airs, and that she must be more careful. The wolf and the lamb are suggested by all these German complaints and covert threats, which have nothing more important behind them than the feeling of a German sailor by a drunken French mate in an Eastern port. "N'importe," said a French general officer to me yesterday, "we are not ready to be eaten yet, but we are tougher mutton than we were."

RUSSIA'S PORTION.

A rumor has reached here that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, has tendered his resignation. He favors an energetic policy and the declaration of war against Turkey. The Czar Alexander is said to be startled at the idea of the Empire's isolated position in such an event, but, notwithstanding, hesitates to accept the resignation. Count Schouvaloff is named as the probable successor of Gortschakoff.

MILD WEATHER.

The mild temperature, of whose delights I have before informed you, continues. The knowing storks have not migrated from the south of France to Africa this year, those thoughtful birds seeing further into the weather than the most experienced meteorologists. Another sign of the mild season is the appearance of the May bug in the environs of Paris. This is not bad for January. The French authorities have closed the shooting season for partridges, and have thus anticipated St. Valentine's Day by nearly a month.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Flying rumors from the Vatican have agitated the religious world here respecting the health of His Holiness the Pope. Some reports have spoken of him as dying and others as dead.

A REASSURING BULLETIN.

A special despatch from the Herald's Roman correspondent, dated to-night, however, sets these stories at rest and will reassure the troubled faithful. It says:—"The Pope has quite recovered from his recent indisposition and is now in excellent spirits. His Holiness received the visits of several cardinals and prelates on Friday and this (Saturday) morning."

HIS ILLNESS.

The illness which gave rise to so much solicitude was a strain in the back, resulting from severe coughing. Since Monday last His Holiness has been kept to his room, but not to his bed, granting no audiences in the meantime. The cough and strain are now cured and His Holiness will resume his audiences on Monday. Many expectant foreigners, including Captain Boyton, are in Rome awaiting the opportunity of an audience. The swimming man has seen so much of royalty that he naturally thinks his experiences would be incomplete without a glance at the venerable monarch of the triple crown.

SARDOU'S "DORA."

The great dramatic success of the week has been M. Victorien Sardou's play entitled "Dora." The plot exhibits the intrigues of fashionable female spies in the pay of foreign statesmen, interwoven with a very pretty love story and helped out by beautiful stage accessories, pretty actresses, delicious acting and bewildering millinery. People accuse Sardou of plagiarizing from Dumas' "L'Etranger." His reply is simply that the coincidence is strange. There are a great many of those coincidences nowadays.

NEW YORK WANTS IT.

M. Sardou has already received offers from New York for the purchase of the piece at a stiff price. The intimation is that it will be sold to the highest bidder.

"Cinq Mars," &c.

M. Gounod's opera, "Cinq Mars," will be produced

in March. He has sold the copyright of the music to his publisher for \$4,000.

A CLEVELAND VOCALIST.

Miss Van Elmer, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is now studying here, will probably be engaged by Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden. Herr Elmman says that the young lady is a most promising singer.

ALBONI'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

The Countess Pepoli, better known as Mme. Albani, the great contralto, who began singing her way to the hearts of thousands over thirty years ago, was married last Tuesday to a gay French officer of the Republican Guard, Captain Ziegler, who is eight years her junior. As the lady first saw the light fifty-three years ago those clever people who do sums in subtraction can find for themselves the age at which a French officer can still be gay.

COLONY NEWS.

Mrs. Warren Bey's ball this week was the event of the American colony.

ART SALE.

At the sale of the Diaz art collection, which took place at the Hotel Drouot, all the scraps which bore the signature of the dead painter fetched absurd prices. One fancy tree trunk brought \$1,800.

A PICTURE FOR AMERICA.

Coomans' great picture, "Sappho at Mitylene," has been shipped by Goupil for America.

THE NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

M. Max Outrey, the recently appointed French Minister to the United States, will leave for Washington next week.

FASHIONS.

Everything in the way of feminine apparel is worn tight as human nature can endure. It is called the style Henri II. There are no more loose draperies, floating gossameriness or ethereal accessories of any kind. Everything in sight is real and solid.

SMELLING BOTTLES.

The fashionable smelling bottle worn by ladies is made with handles and in pitcher form. People no longer say "my friend and pitcher," but "my girl and pitcher" instead. When imported to America the pitcher may help to look out for the catcher.

SHOULDER BOUQUETS.

Bouquets are now worn on the left shoulder, with ribbon streamers therefrom. Favored beaux wear corresponding colors in their cravats, as the old knights wore their lady's colors on their helmets, so that although they do not so often fight for their darlings it is still "neck or nothing." Unacceptable beaux get the cold shoulder.

COSMETICS.

The new cosmetic is called "Milk of human kindness," yet many poor married fellows fail to see it, for all the expenses they have incurred.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOGATYR AT PORT MONROE.

AND OF THE ASKOLD AT PORT ROYAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27, 1877.

The Russian corvette Bogatyr, Captain Shadruff commanding, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, forty-one days from Gibraltar, and passed up for Norfolk to join the flagship at that port. As she approached the flagship Hartford the American ensign was hoisted at the fore and saluted. The Hartford ran up the Russian colors and returned the salute.

THE ASKOLD AT PORT ROYAL.

BRACPORT, S. C., Jan. 27, 1877. The Russian corvette Askold arrived at Port Royal last evening. This morning she saluted the broad pennant of Commodore Child, with seven guns, which were returned by the New Hampshire. She will coast before proceeding to Hampton Roads. It is likely that she will remain here a week or more to give the men "liberty," and to put the ship in shape after her long voyage from the Mediterranean.

CAR OFF THE TRACK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DETROIT, Jan. 27, 1877.

The rear coach of the mail train going north on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad jumped from the track on a small bridge near Stauwoud, Mich., this afternoon, in falling it turned bottom upward. Representing the increase of the winter travel, the car had severely cut; S. L. Champlain was injured in the head, and nine other persons were injured more or less. None were killed.

A NEW STREET RAILROAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1877.

The necessary papers were filed to-day in the office of the Secretary of State on behalf of a corporation called the Chambers Street Railroad Company of New York, for the construction of a railroad commencing on South street, at James slip, along James slip to New Chambers street, then to Chambers street and to West street—a total distance of one mile.

THE NAMES OF THE INCORPORATORS ARE PETER CHARLES SMITH, W. ANDERSON, JACOB D. ACKERMAN, HORACE F. CHASE AND OTHERS.

The capital stock is put down at \$20,000.

ARREST OF A MILK DEALER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27, 1877.

This evening, upon a requisition from Governor Robinson, August Seidel, a milk dealer of Newark, was arrested and removed by Detective Davis to Brooklyn to answer a charge of conspiracy to defraud a milk company in that city. He had just returned from a trip to Germany. The police here profess ignorance of the details of the case, or of what is the extent of the alleged fraud.

THEFT BY A PEDLER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1877.

A pedler